

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

From the American Farmer for April 26, 1861.

The Vegetable Garden.

CHAMOIS HUTS TO STATE.

No time should now be lost in carrying on the various operations of planting, sowing, &c. When any of the main crops fail, more seed should be immediately sown, and where they have partially interfered plants, if possible, to make good all deficiencies. Now is a good time to destroy stumps, and early in the morning they leave their places of concealment, and only the best time to burn them, which should be strewn over where they stand several morning and evenings in the morning, as early as it is light, and in the evening as late as eight or nine o'clock. By perseverance for a short time, a garden may be entirely cleared of this pest.

When hard, dry winds and clear weather render it necessary to supply water to recently planted vegetables and seedling crops, they must be attended to without fail, otherwise they had better be allowed to remain in a dormant state until the rain comes as continued water will bind the surface of the soil into a hard, impermeable crust, which is very prejudicial to the germination of the seed. This may, however, in some degree be prevented by shading from the sun or covering the soil, so as to prevent evaporation as much as possible; frequent waterings are not then necessary, and then the soil is kept in an open, porous state.

BEANS.—Bush, and pole up; several kinds should be planted forthwith; those coming up, should be earthed up after a shower.

CAULIFLOWERS should be liberally supplied with water, and where large heads are required,

more water than the ground can take twice a week. Sow for succession.

CARROTS.—Where they were planted a foot apart in the rows during the autumn, every alternate plant may be pulled up for greens as soon as sufficiently large and as required for use. This will give those that remain space and time to attain perfection. A sowing of two, or three kinds now will furnish a supply of useful plants to fill up vacant lots as summer crops are taken off. Early Dutch, Sugar Leaf and Wissington are kinds that may be relied upon.

CELERY.—Transplant young plants upon a light, hot, or warm border. If the main crop is not already sown, sow it once in the open ground upon a warm border.

CORNS.—Make plantings for succession.

DAIRY.—During dry weather give some of the earliest plants a good supply of water to bring them forward. Make a sowing of two or three kinds. By this means the season of one sowing is prolonged.

ONIONS.—Sets should now be planted upon rich beds, in rows nine inches apart, and be helped with occasional sprinklings of guano on the surface.

POTATOES.—Protect the shoots of potatoes which have made their appearance above ground by drawing earth over them, and continue to plant for the main crop.

SOW TURNIP RADISHES for succession. Salsify and Parsley, six inches apart, Salsify and Scotch Kale, Sweet Herbs and Tomatoes for successive Salsify, Rhubarb and Horse Radish—where fresh beds are wanted, they should grow no madder.

Hoe and cultivate between growing crops, and be very vigilant in keeping down the weeds, dealing promptly with them at every opportunity.

During stormy weather look after tools, garden, &c., & put in new lights where required, and see that all in place, in working order, as they will, now be required for constant and active use.

VARIOUS.—From the New Orleans Times.

The Canal Bank Larceny.

ASTOUNDING AUDACITY OF THE THIEF.

The astonishment of our readers has even exceeded our own at the perusal of the following letter, which comes to us shrouded in a mystery quite in keeping with the whole affair from first to last. It is perhaps the boldest sequel of one of the boldest felonies ever perpetrated in this city. We publish the letter, as one of the sensations of the day, the developments of which well calculated to make us pause, and reflect upon the social elements around us. We regret that neither time nor space will admit of a full comment at this moment, but will do so as soon as possible.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to address you a few remarks as to the operation at the Canal Bank.

The profusion of the fancy crops and pretenders of this city, and the many springing speculations as to "how it was done," induce me to blow the matter from beginning to end. I am still in New Orleans, which I look upon as a fine field and think money can be made easy.

As to this life, it can be done any day that money is moved. I had my eye on the Canal Bank and the men in it. After a few days' presence, the only man I who thought I had some luck that morning, for I happened to see the messenger of the bank get a package of mail, and, without stopping, from the express office and start toward the bank. I followed him as far as Peterson's coal office, on Gravier street,

when I struck across to the other side, and was ahead of him in the bank crossing Mr. Peterson's office, a wide, large, light yellow house on my book your local mentioned.)

The messenger came in at the side door of the bank and threw down the package of envelopes on the desk of the exchange clerk, who said he was glad he came, as he was ready to send off that lot of \$50,000 to Morgan Sons, "and to be on hand to take it to the express." Here was a lay out! Should I spot the clerk or the messenger? Says I, "take both chances." If the bush is thick, go back at the bank, till after the messenger. Done. I slipped out the side door on Gravier street, went into the entrance of the law office leading up over the bank; took off my coat and hat, stowed them in the water closet of the head of the stairs, and slipped down again, round the corner to the Camp-street side. Here I stepped into the bank again, but the messenger had gone. I could see the exchange clerk comparing the money with something on his desk, which I took at once to be the list of numbers. I stood a minute at the pay-in teller's counter, where three or four clerks were drawing. Here the exchange clerk had the package. No messenger yet. It wasn't a bit nervous, but I kept my eye well skinned. I even thought of writing a duplicate envelope. All always carry them, and say, I, "what's the use?" Here is where the cleverness is manifested about the time he was away from his desk. He left the envelope near the edge of his ledger, and went to three different desks, examining three different books; then took the list into the cashier's or president's room. Says I, "mind your eye, now's your chance!" No body was noticing me. I walked up to the desk, and while the clerks back was to me, and the President had his head bent down over the list of numbers, held the ledgers together. I took firm hold of the railing, put my toes on the combing below, and the package was up my sleeve in a twinkling. I stooped immediately, as if I had a stroke. Not long after, says I, "It's mine!" and I stepped out the side door, started up to the water closet at the head of the stairs next door, put on my coat and hat, wiped my boots, and was still further into Huston's law office. Nobody was in. I brushed my clothes carefully, and sat down to write an appointment with Mr. Huston for 1 o'clock, signing it Abram Gerson, Jefferson, Texas. Nobody came in yet. I went down to the street, saw a crowd around my building, reaching over to see how they could do it; turned into Camp street and saw Izard and Farrel at the corner of the City Hotel. They looked very wise, I stood a good bit near the near the corner of Camp and Canal and presently I saw Larrel riding on the top of a hotel stage down Canal street. It was him! No! Everybody was saying, "there goes Gurrell," as if every one in the country didn't know Larrel, especially when sitting on top of a hotel stage, on purpose to be seen. I walked on up to the bank, and a good many were looking up at the building. I looked up too. It's a pretty building. I like its style very much. But then to make such a doo over a few bills thrown right in a covey's way is funny to me.

Truly, your constant reader.

ABRAM GERSON, Jefferson, Texas.

Huston, knows that name, though I don't think he ever saw me.

A SECRET CIRCULAR AMONG THE NEGROES.

A correspondent in North Carolina inclosed us a secret circular issued by Gov. Holden and others, to the negroes in that State, whom it addresses as "Brothers," and begs them to be ready and prepared to vote down the white men or "rebels" as it calls them, in the coming election. The white or Caucasian man endowed by the common Creator with a higher nature over the lower races of mankind, is also permitted to reach an extent of crime and degradation vastly transcending others. The negro, for example, may be corrupted and distorted into a remorseless beast by "freedom," but this is the work of the superior race, and isolated in America, naturally be the stories of Alatash and others. He cannot even approach the beastliness of "freedom," a beastliness that nature so revolts at, that as the census shows, they rapidly die out like the Indians. The sin and crime of the Garrison, Biggers, &c., that thus transforms and deforms the negro, has, however, an excuse—distance, blindness, ignorance, besottedness—but that of Holden & Co., who do their work and voluntarily abdicate the high nature God gave them, is beyond any possible expression, and as the Creator does not at once dash them to pieces with a thunderbolt, it must be that they are destined for an infinitely more terrible punishment.

New York Daily Book.

A. A. Bradley, the Boston negro, is circulating through Savannah and country the following incendiary circular, causing considerable excitement. "Notice.—All bad men in the City of Savannah, who now threaten the lives of the leaders and nominees of the Republican party. Presidents and members of the Union Leagues of America, if you should strike a blow, the man or men will be followed, and the house in which he or they take shelter will be burned to the ground. Take heed, mark well. Members of the Union, rally! rally! for God, life and liberty."

During the session of the New England Methodist Episcopal Church, in Boston, the Committee on the Course of the Court, through the Rev. Gilbert Haven, reported resolutions endorsing impeachment, and eulogizing General Grant and Secretary Stanton for their patriotic conduct. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was voted to send copies of the same to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, Stanton, Grant and Chase.

FINAL NOTICE.—WE REGRET

the necessity which forces us to put all our

Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney

and Magistrate for collection, and those of our friends who propose to save cost can do so by calling on W. J. Devreille, CHAS. BULL & CO.

Sept 25.

CHARLESTON CARDS.

WM. WALTON SMITH,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
BOYC'S, D. V. JAMISON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the
late of Cotton.

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